

for better value buy
a Plymouth

KARDIT LIMITED
TEL AVIV • JERUSALEM • HAIFA

MONDAY,
OCTOBER 25, 1954

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 100 PRUTA
VOL. XXX, No. 7597

**KUPAT-AM
BANK LTD.**
The people's Bank

Marginal Column By COLIN LEGUM

WEDNESDAY marked the beginning of the third year of the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya. Although the vigour of Mau Mau aggression is considerably less now than it was six months ago, it would be foolish to predict how long it may last. The official view expressed by Kenya's leaders is "cautious optimism" coupled with a warning that the end is not yet in sight. The optimism is based on the steady decrease in the number of "incidents" initiated by the Mau Mau rebels; the killing-off of many of the terrorist leaders and of the fighting elements; and the demoralization among the Kikuyu supporters of the rebels. There is no doubt that the initiative is now firmly in the hands of the security forces. Their strength exceeds 35,000 fighting men. Of these, one-fifth are British troops from the United Kingdom; three-fifths are Kikuyu guards; the remainder are other African troops, Kenya settlers and Asian recruits.

THE Mau Mau activists do not number more than a few thousand; but there are signs that despite the steady killing and imprisonment of the terrorists, new recruits are still prepared to come forward to fill the depleted ranks. The average weekly killing at present is between 50 and 70. Many more are taken prisoner. Since the beginning of the rebellion, more than 4,700 Mau Mau rebels have been killed, and more than 13,000 have been detained. In addition, 45,000 Africans are being detained on suspicion of complicity in Mau Mau. Mau Mau have killed almost 1,300 Africans, Asians and Whites; the overwhelming majority being British. The average own Kikuyu tribes. Less than 500 Mau Mau fighters — the majority of them also Kikuyu — have been killed.

THE Kenya Government is setting its face against two "straws": the increasing number of Mau Mau surrenders, and the increasing number of top leaders who are being killed or caught. But the number of surrenders — 260 in the past seven months — is still remarkably small compared with the large number of terrorists killed and arrested every week.

I have heard it reported that a recent peace offer was made by Mau Mau leaders through the offices of the Indian Government. But this was not the case; and the person through whom the offer was conveyed was detained as an alleged Mau Mau accomplice. The offer was true (and I believe it is), it shows a remarkable attitude on the part of the officials who, one would have thought, would have been prepared to accept any offer of continuing the fighting until every rebel has been killed or captured. The Government believes that its social and economic policy — which is not unimpressive — will have a slow but steady effect on the situation.

ALMOST as disturbing, however, as the "hot war" in Kenya, is the political "cold war" that is being waged on the one hand between the settlers themselves, and on the other, between the settlers and the Asians. Recognizing earlier this year that the emergency situation in Kenya called for a radical change in its political machine, the Colonial Secretary (at that time Mr. Oliver Lyttelton) announced the formation of a multi-racial Government. This gave the local inhabitants six representatives in the Cabinet; three for the European settlers; two for the Asians and one for the Africans. One group of settlers, led by Mr. Sturges, welcomed this new multi-racial Government as the only basis on which to defeat the extremists in Kenya. But another group, which goes to Mr. Humphrey Slade as their leader, declared open war on it. This latter group led down its principal was also apart from fighting Mau Mau) to the destruction of the multi-racial Government. Their principal objection to it was that it gave representation to the Asians — who cannot be relied upon to serve the British ideals loyally.

London, October 24

Israel to Get Record Sum from UJA in '54

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

CINCINNATI, Sunday.—The year 1954 will be the first that Israel will receive more than \$100m. from the UJA, the National Campaign Chairman, Mr. William Rosenwald, and the National Chairman, Mr. Rudolf Sonnborn, announced at the United Jewish Appeal conference here today.

More than \$100m. will be from five-year Consolidation Loan bonds.

The largest previous total was reached in 1948, when Israel received \$95m. from UJA bonds.

The conference closed this afternoon with the presentation of checks totalling \$100m. bringing the 1954 campaign total to \$40m. and the adoption of plans proposed by Mr. Morris W. Bernstein, Chairman of the Cash Campaign, for the vigorous collection of an additional \$10m. before the end of the year.

Representative Jacob Javits, Republican, and Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat, in their speech a prepared for delivery to the conference gave further evidence of the bipartisan friendship against arming the Arabs before they agree to negotiate peace.

Representative Javits praised President Eisenhower's recent statement that the U.S. would not permit shipments of arms "to be used for intimidation or aggression by any other country" and suggested that this definite U.S. policy be implemented with regard to Israel.

He urged that the Administration take "full cognizance of the continued widespread concern about furnishing arms to the Arabs within the framework of bipartisan support which these protests have received."

He suggested a four-point bipartisan programme:

1. No arms furnished to any Arab state maintaining a state of war with Israel and unwilling to negotiate peace or end interference with freedom of international trade;

2. A Middle East regional defence organization to be formed within the framework of the U.N. to include Israel and all Arab states receiving arms. Unless Israel is invited into such a defence organization, she should be asked to join NATO either directly or through an alliance with Greece and Turkey;

3. The U.S., Britain and France should reaffirm their May, 1950 declaration on the inviolability of frontiers and armistice lines in the Middle East;

4. The U.S. should transform the present economic and technical aid programme in the Middle East from a country-by-country project into an overall regional system of aid.

KNOWLAND: GOP MAY LOSE ELECTION
SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday.—Senator William P. Knowland, Republican, said today that the Republican Party yesterday that the forthcoming Congressional election "will be among the closest in our history."

He said that there was a "very real danger" of Republicans losing their margin in Congress. The California Republican said a Commonwealth Club luncheon that after three campaign trips he believes that the race with the Democrats was getting increasingly "tight."

Mr. Knowland, special Counsel to President Eisenhower, said last night he believed that the President will run for reelection in 1956 regardless of the outcome of the Congressional elections.

US FOREIGN AID DOWN 20 PER CENT
WASHINGTON, Sunday (UP).—U.S. military and economic aid to foreign countries shrank 20 per cent in the fiscal year 1954 to \$5,200m., the Commerce Department announced today.

Of the total, \$3,500m. was military aid (down \$600m. from the fiscal year 1953) and \$1,700m. was economic assistance, loans and other forms of aid (down \$300m. from the fiscal year 1953).

There were increases in aid to the Middle East and Africa, and an increase in non-military aid to Eastern Europe. The largest increase in aid went to Japan with \$60m.

US Jewish Leaders Meet Dulles Today

WASHINGTON, Sunday (INA).

A delegation of leaders of central Jewish organizations is scheduled to meet here tomorrow with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to discuss with him American policy on the Middle East and to present the objections of American Jews to the sending of arms to Arab states as long as the latter refuse to negotiate peace with Israel.

Mr. Dulles will receive the delegation immediately following his return to Washington from Paris. Arrangements for the meeting were made last week prior to his departure.

Simultaneously it is indicated that the U.S. Government this week will begin sending economic and military aid to Egypt in accordance with the pledge given by President Eisenhower that such aid would be forthcoming if Egypt reached agreement with Britain on the Suez Canal base.

State Department and Foreign Operations Administration officials said that the amount of economic aid to Egypt will be less than the \$100m. asked by the Egyptian authorities but it will be about as much as Egypt can usefully absorb at this early stage of her economic development plans.

Blaustein Urges Including Israel in Security Scheme

NEW YORK, Sunday (INA).

Mr. Jacob Blaustein, Chairman of the American Jewish Committee Executive, stated today that peace in the Middle East can be strengthened only if Israel is consolidated in an armed and sponsored security system in that region.

Speaking to the Executive, he urged economic aid for all nations in the area, without exception. If arms are given to any nation, then a balance of military aid must be maintained between Israel and the Arabs.

Mr. Blaustein said that two vital principles have always been recognized by the U.S. Government in developing the Middle East: that the region must be protected against destruction, and that Israel's safety and survival must be assured as a bulwark of democracy in that area.

He asked whether the future security potential of the Middle East can be reliably and lastingly based on the concept that the two country Israel region, Israel, be excluded from the security system there.

American arms should not be sent to the Middle East unless it is certain that they will be used only to protect the security of the area and not to promote aggression or create local military imbalances, the A.J.C. declared at the close of its two-day meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt.

Celler Raps McLeod For Blocking Refugee Scheme

WASHINGTON, Sunday (UP).

Rep. Emanuel Celler, today accused Mr. Scott McLeod, State Department Security Chief, of "deliberately sabotaging President Eisenhower's three-year programme for admitting 200,000 refugees to the United States."

In a letter to Mr. McLeod, the New York Democrat said it is "shocking" that only 11,316 visas have been issued since Congress enacted the programme 14 months ago. At that rate, Mr. Celler declared, only one-third of the number of visas allocated by Congress will be used.

Mr. Celler, Senior Democrat of the House Judiciary Committee, had attacked Mr. McLeod twice before in connection with the refugees. He charged that as Chief of the State Department's Bureau of Inspection, Security and Consular Affairs he has "deliberately misinterpreted" the law so as to strangle it in "red tape."

Israel Supports Russia On Naval Interference Issue

For the first time during the present session of the U.N. General Assembly, Israel voted with the Soviet bloc last week in opposing a resolution of discussion on the Soviet Union's proposal to place the agenda charges of U.S. naval interference on the Chinese waters. "Hador" reported yesterday from New York.

Israel was one of six nations opposing a resolution with nations supporting and nine countries abstaining. Israel's decision to vote with the Soviet bloc on this question is believed to be an indication of this country's position concerning the Suez Canal question.

Israel abstained on the Soviet second charge of U.S. aggression against China as well as on the vote confirming the credentials of Nationalist China.

Abu'l Huda In Again as Jordan Prime Minister

AMMAN, Sunday (Reuters).

Premier Tewfik Abu'l Huda has formed a new Cabinet. It was announced here today.

His former Government resigned on Thursday following the parliamentary elections of October 16. The Premier and his new Ministers were sworn in by King Hussein this afternoon.

The new Cabinet consists of: Walid Salih, Foreign and Social Affairs, former Attorney General, who is serving in the Cabinet for the first time; Amman, Finance; Riad Mufleh, Interior, serving for the first time; Anwar Nusseibeh, Defence and Education; Khalaf Chirif, Economics; Hussam Majdal, Justice; Saba al-Akash, Public Works and Railways; Mustafa Khalifeh, Health; Asif Mirza, Agriculture; Delf Allah al-Humoud, Posts and Telecommunications; serving for the first time; and Hashem Jayyousi, Commerce.

The Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Economics, Justice and Commerce are Palestinians.

Mild Criticism
In the first revelation of the importance of some of the men detained following the election riots, NEABS last night reported the names of two prominent lawyers released by the Amman authorities.

The report said that the weekend strike of Jordan's lawyers ended yesterday with the release of the Egyptian lawyer and Jordan Bar Association and former prominent opposition Member of Parliament, and Suleiman Nabulsi, leading lawyer and until recently Ambassador to London.

A Jordan newspaper, for the first time yesterday dared — although mildly — to criticize the former Huda Government for the manner in which it had handled the election riots. "Falastin," Old City daily, complained editorially about the use of firearms in dispersing the demonstrators. It suggested that in future harmless tear gas and water hoses be used.

Jordan MAC Begins Business Today

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission is to meet this morning for its first business session after the resumption of Israel's participation in the Middle East peace talks.

The principal business before this morning's meeting will be a decision to elect the body of old complaints that have been gathering dust in the Commission's files, some of them for years. It is understood that the Commission will be asked to consider six (three from Israel and three from Jordan) which were referred to the Commission.

According to the NEABS, Dr. Nuseibeh, the Senior Jordanian delegate, has been in contact with General E.L.M. Burns, an alleged attempt by Israel to divert part of the Jordan River waters in the Beisan area near the Jir el-Sheikh. Rumours are also being spread from Israel sources that no such complaint has been lodged with the Mixed Armistice Commission. In fact, there are no such complaints.

Policy on Visas Explained To Soviet Foreign Ministry

Israel's position regarding visas for Soviet delegations in general and in particular the delegation to the Israel-U.S.S.R. Congress last week-end was explained to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow by the Soviet Foreign Minister and the directors of Voks (the Soviet Government body which supervises cultural ties with other countries) even before the delegation members presented their passports for Israel visas, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

He was replying to questions by the press in connection with the discussion which had taken place regarding the Soviet delegation to the Congress. Israel's explanation was ignored in the presentation of the passports, thus creating a difficult situation, the spokesman said.

After it was decided to grant a visa to only one of the delegates, discussions were held between the Israel Foreign Ministry and the Soviet Ambassador, on the latter's initiative. Following these negotiations, the Foreign Ministry announced that the visas would be granted if the Voks directors advised the Israel Embassy in Moscow that, in addition to their participation in the Congress, delegation members would be prepared to visit various institutions and enterprises in Israel.

This suggestion has as yet received no response.

CREDIT TO STAY

Following a decision of the Banking Committee, the Committee of Economic Ministers decided at its weekly session in Jerusalem yesterday on steps to stabilize credit at present levels. The Committee continued its discussion of ways and means to prevent price rises, it was officially announced.



ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS
Makarios, Papagos
Meet in Paris

PARIS, Sunday (Reuters).—Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, met Mr. Papagos, Minister of Defence, today for urgent private conversations on Enosis, the island's demand for union with Greece.

The Archbishop, leader of the Enosis movement, spent 45 minutes closeted with the Marshal in a luxurious suite of a West End hotel. Bishop Makarios, of the Greek Orthodox Church in Paris, was also present.

The tall, bearded archbishop travelled here from London last night to see the Premier, who is in Paris on his way home from a visit to Spain.

Makarios, dressed in flowing black robes, said after the conversation, "We discussed the latest position in the Cyprus question."

More than 2,000 men, women and children of the Cyprus Turkish Association in London marched through the streets of the British capital today demonstrating against Enosis.

They carried Turkish flags and huge coloured banners. One of the slogans was "Down With Enosis" and "60 Per Cent of Cypriot Greeks are Communists."

Protesters protesting against Enosis were sent to Sir Winston Churchill after the march.

Churchill May Use Troops in Strike

LONDON, Sunday.—Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill today conferred with the Labour Party leader, Mr. Clement Attlee, and summoned him to a meeting tomorrow to decide whether to reverse an earlier decision that the time was not ripe to move troops into the strike-paralyzed docks.

Six thousand dockers voted tonight to continue the strike which has paralyzed the port of London.

The decision taken at a mass meeting in Hyde Park by the raising of trade union cards, appeared to be unanimous. The dockers said that there would be no resumption until the employers had accepted the principle of overtime should be voluntary.

'Fight to End'
Mr. Dick Barrett, Secretary of the 7,000-strong National Amalgamated Streetvenders and Dockers' Union, which has officially recognised the strike, declared, "We shall fight on to the end."

Mr. Barrett said that the strikers were not part of a Communist plot, and added that if the Labour Party wanted to be returned as a government they should support the dockers.

The men marched through the streets of central London to the docks. They represented 44,000 cargo-handling workers in seven London ports. More than 300 ships have been stranded by their walkout. It has halted two-thirds of the nation's sea trade.

CAMEL RUSTLERS SHOOT AT BEDUIN

A group of Egyptian marauders attacked with rifle fire a Beduin camp in the vicinity of Beerahaba on Friday afternoon and stole four camels. The Army spokesman announced yesterday.

A calf valued at IL400 and killed at the camp. The Beduin were stolen from residents of Migdal Ashkelon on Saturday night by men whose tracks led towards the Gaza Strip.

CABINET DISCUSSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Cabinet devoted its weekly session in Jerusalem yesterday to problems of security and foreign relations. It was officially announced.

The decision to operate was made following the discovery of a congenital heart defect in one of the babies. Although they have separate hearts the

Emergency Rule In Pakistan As Ali Forms Gov't

KARACHI, Sunday (Reuters).

A new National Cabinet was sworn in tonight after the Governor-General, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, declared a state of emergency throughout Pakistan.

The new Cabinet, formed by Mohammed Ali, who returned yesterday after cutting short a visit to North America to deal with a challenge to his leadership of the provincial and federal legislatures, includes General Mohammed Ayub Khan, Commander in Chief of the Army, and Mr. M. H. Jinnah, Minister of Defence and the Provincial and Federal Commissioner in London.

A political crisis had been precipitated by the Governor-General's decision last Wednesday to lift restrictions on membership of the provincial and federal legislatures from former provincial ministers known to be opponents of the Mohammed Ali administration.

Declaring the state of emergency today, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed ordered Mr. Ali to reconstitute his Cabinet.

Mr. Jinnah, educated at Cambridge, has been High Commissioner to Britain since February, 1952. Since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, he has represented his country at several international meetings, including the United Nations.

General Ayub Khan, who has been named Minister of Defence, took over command of the Pakistan Army from General Sir Douglas Gracey in 1951.

Mr. Ali will continue to hold the Foreign Affairs portfolio. Prime Minister Ali said in a broadcast tonight, "The destiny of the country could no longer be left to the caprice of any assembly which, instead of safeguarding the interests of Pakistan, has become increasingly subject to internal strains and bickering."

General elections will be held "as early as possible," he added.

East-West Conflict Must End—Nehru

TOKYO, Sunday (UP).

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru yesterday warned China at an open air meeting in Peking that the conflict between East and West must end or civilization will be destroyed and man will sink "to the level of the beast."

Prime Minister Nehru broadcast the text of Mr. Nehru's address in which he said that man stands at the "threshold of a new era."

Mr. Nehru, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, left here by air today for a trip to the important Mandarin cities of Anshan and Dairen.

The old balance of forces which saw the domination of Asia by the West is completely gone, Mr. Nehru stated, pointing out that in this new age "the rivalries and conflicts of the past have no place, and we have to think and act in a different way."

Mentioning the settlement of the Indo-China war at Geneva, he said that there is no reason why the world should not "apply this method to other problems also."

President Ben-Zvi Receives UN Staff

United Nations Day was celebrated at the President's House yesterday with a reception for the U.N. Staff in Israel and representatives of Government and public institutions. Among the guests present were Prime Minister Moshe Sharett, Mayor Y. Kariv and Mr. Daniel Auster, Chairman of the Israel U.N. Association.

Dr. C. Hart Schiff, Resident Representative in Israel of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, presented to the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, the U.N. technical experts at present working in Israel. The U.N. Observers were introduced by Span-Auf Arye Shalev, Officer in charge of Mixed Armistice Commissions. General E.L.M. Burns, Truce Supervisor Organization Chief, who was at the El Alamein memorial as Canada's representative service, was represented by his Political Adviser, Mr. Henri Vigier.

Also present were senior Army officers, including Aluf Dan Tolkovskiy and Aluf Yosef Avjodor, the Directors General of several Ministries, and the District Representative, Dr. A. Biran.

Rina Nikova's ballet group performed.

Siamese Twins Partially Separated

Jerusalem Post Reporter
REHOVOT, Sunday.—The first attempt to separate the Siamese twins, born in the Kap in Hospital a month ago, was made at the hospital today. The operation succeeded in dividing their joint liver and breast bone. In the course of the operation, it was revealed that the twins are still joined at the digestive tract and pelvis.

Their condition after the operation was reported as serious and further attempts at separation will be made when they have recovered.

The decision to operate was made following the discovery of a congenital heart defect in one of the babies. Although they have separate hearts the

France Seeks Economic Cooperation with Bonn

PARIS, Sunday (Reuters).—Premier Pierre Mendes-France called today for greater economic cooperation between France and Germany. He said in his weekly "fireshed chat" to the nation that this was necessary to raise the standard of living of both countries.

Adenauer to Meet Ike and Dulles

BONN, Sunday (UP).—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer today called for a special meeting of his coalition Cabinet to be held tomorrow to chart a course with regard to the Paris agreements on sovereignty and rearmament prior to his departure for Washington on Tuesday morning.

At the same time, Dr. Adenauer planned to consult his Ministers on the new Soviet Note calling for free, all-German elections and a Big-Four conference.

The German Chancellor will confer with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. While in the U.S., he will receive an honorary degree from Columbia University.

Faces Complaints
Meanwhile, a chorus of complaints and criticisms met the Chancellor as soon as he returned from Paris. The East German agreement came in for a large share of the discontent. The Social Democratic opposition loudly denounced the agreement as unacceptable.

Within the Cabinet, the moderate rightist Free Democrats and the Refugee Party were openly critical. All charged that the Chancellor had made far too sweeping concessions to the French.

'UN, NATO Keystones Of British Policy'
LONDON, Sunday (Reuters).—Sir Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, said today that the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were the keystones of Britain's foreign policy.

Speaking in a United Nations Day broadcast, Sir Anthony declared, "Both are designed to reduce the dangers of war. It was because the United Nations could not absolutely guarantee the maintenance of peace that NATO was created."

Charter Upholds NATO
There was nothing in NATO which was contrary to the aim or principles of the United Nations. The Charter expressly upheld the right of countries to band together for their own defence. He said he had heard it said that the U.N. was a failure because it had been found necessary to supplement it in this way.

"I do not agree," he declared. "Both are designed to reduce the dangers of war. It was because the United Nations could not absolutely guarantee the maintenance of peace that NATO was created."

There was nothing in NATO which was contrary to the aim or principles of the United Nations. The Charter expressly upheld the right of countries to band together for their own defence. He said he had heard it said that the U.N. was a failure because it had been found necessary to supplement it in this way.

"I do not agree," he declared. "Both are designed to reduce the dangers of war. It was because the United Nations could not absolutely guarantee the maintenance of peace that NATO was created."

There was nothing in NATO which was contrary to the aim or principles of the United Nations. The Charter expressly upheld the right of countries to band together for their own defence. He said he had heard it said that the U.N. was a failure because it had been found necessary to supplement it in this way.

"I do not agree," he declared. "Both are designed to reduce the dangers of war. It was because the United Nations could not absolutely guarantee the maintenance of peace that NATO was created."

President Ben-Zvi Lodge Cites Israel On UN Day

NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuters).

On the occasion of United Nations Day which was marked with special ceremonies at U.N. Headquarters today, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Chief Delegate, cited the "advent of Israel into the family of nations and the ending of war in the Holy Land" among the main achievements of the world organization during its nine-year history.

The General Assembly President, Dr. Ezer Weizman, said, "The people of the world look to the U.N. for what they want above all — peace." He added that the U.N. must be used to reach the aims of "bringing peaceful international relations nearer... of eradicating injustice in a broad sense."

In a special message, Israel Prime Minister Moshe Sharett stated: "Israel, her people and her Government and their warmest congratulations to the U.N. on the occasion of its ninth anniversary. They pray that the organization will march from strength to strength and succeed in its supreme tasks of safeguarding world peace and fostering the brotherhood of men."

On the occasion of its ninth anniversary, they pray that the organization will march from strength to strength and succeed in its supreme tasks of safeguarding world peace and fostering the brotherhood of men."

Montgomery Cites 'Why We Won'

EL ALAMEIN, Sunday (Reuters).—Viscount Montgomery of Alamein said today when he unveiled a memorial to the 11,945 men of the British Commonwealth Land and Air forces in the Middle East in the last war that there were two reasons "why we won."

"Firstly because we lived in faith and not in fear. We saw the goal ahead and never took our eyes from it. Secondly, because we did not deal in wishful thinking. We trained and disciplined ourselves to offer to the cause toughness of character, skill at our job, and willingness to die."

For the unveiling, Viscount Montgomery stood on the roof of the flag-draped memorial. Below him in the blazing midday sun, was the guard of honour — Australians, New Zealanders, Pakistanis, Canadians, and South Africans.

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.
ASSETS (CONSOLIDATED) IL 48,000,000
TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA NATANYA

STRAND Special
SAYS THE DISCRIMINATING SMOKER
WHENEVER VIRGINIA THEN

One of 78 offices on the SAA route

Fly SAS

Kfar Argentina to Make Room for More

for strengthening trade relations between Argentina and Israel and the creation of more Argentine settlements or undertakings in Israel were expressed at a reception for the commercial mission of Argentine. Inauguration of the Argentine mission was held at the Argentine Consulate in Tel Aviv, Sunday. — HOPKINS

The settlement of Kfar A
gentina is to be expanded
to absorb more people.

immigrants expected in the near future. An agreement to end has been signed between the Cairo organization, Buenos Aires and Ramat Ramle-Jerusalem Road, and comprises 3,000 dunams of land.

land. Establishment of industrial plants in the village is so planned by Calra.

Members of the visiting delegation, accompanied by Mr. T. via Azael, Counsellor at the Israel Legation in Buenos Aires today visited the Hinatadrut Executive where they were received

Cables in Brief

RESPECTABLE. — The more than 1,000-year-old Moslem Ashar University in Cairo the first time in its history agreed to accept female students provided that they dress in a "respectable manner."

SURRENDER. — Nearly 10,000 officers and men of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces have surrendered to the Chinese Communist frontier units in Yunnan Province since spring last year, New China News Agency.

HUMOROUS. — M. Andre rances, the 37-year-old journalist who is in prison in Paris on espionage charges in the Fre espionage scandal has started write a humorous novel in prison cell called "The Men Red."

EXPEDITION. — An Australian expedition has reached the summit of Mount Cho Oyu, 8,201 metres, located 32 kms. from Mount Everest. It's the second highest mountain in the world.

ATOMIC. — Mr. George R. Rick, Assistant Secretary of the Army, said in Washington on

Room With Full Board

wanted on a farm by English
Russian-speaking bachelor re-
quiring special care. Please
write to: "Board," Shofet Adre-
tising, 22 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv

Wanted experienced
PARLOR MAID
to live-in. English require
Apply in person to: Ame-lican


Embassy Residence, McDonald Street, Tel. Benjamin between 9 a.m. to 12 noon Tuesday, October 26.

an Assistant for its
Accounting Department

Aviv.

**OS ALREADY
ED FREE**

PROUBLE & EXPENSES



1

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except on Saturdays, in Jerusalem by the Palestine Post, Limited, Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor: GERSHON AGNON. Managing Editor: YUD. R. LUBIN.

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM, 1 Bab el Wad Street, P.O.B. 81. Tel. 423 41 (lines).
 THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT: 52 Nablus Street, P.O.B. 112. Tel. 423 41.
 MAILING: P.O. Box 112, Tel. 423 41.
 SUBSCRIPTIONS: Israel IL 22.00. Foreign IL 34.00 per year.

Monday, October 25, 1964
 Volume 25, No. 15 - Year 26, 1964

THE news that American military aid to Egypt will become effective next week raises again one of the most perplexing problems in the relationship of the West with that country, namely the complete lack of conditions or any quid pro quo to accompany these offers. Nor is the United States alone in her generosity towards the government of Colonel Nasser. Great Britain has also indicated that she will join the ranks of volunteer, unconditional benefactors.

It may be argued that both the United States and Great Britain have repeated many times their assurances to Israel representatives that the strengthening of Egypt will not be allowed to become a factor in arming that country against Israel. But, unfortunately, it is not Egypt which has said so; it is the important fact, Israel is in the position of the innocent city dweller who told a farmer he could not find reassurance against wild dogs in the presence of a placard which read "Stray Dog Will Be Shot." "I can read it and you can read it," he complained, "but can the dogs read it?"

So far Egypt has never endorsed the assurances given by the West that she will not use her new resources to wage more effective war against Israel. There have been one or two guarded statements with scarcely veiled aggression in their tail. On the other hand there have been acts: such as the stepping up of murderous infiltrations in the Negev a month ago, and most recently the detention of the Bat Galim and the imprisonment of its crew.

Quite apart from the consequences to Israel, it is strange that the West has never stopped to consider what they are to get from Colonel Nasser. He has offered no concession, nor suggested that he will line up with the West. If the West wants to assume these things, then Nasser allows them to do so. For his part he has given no assurances whatsoever and is not bound by any promises. One wonders whether the United States is not making a miscalculation here as grave as that made over its aid to China and whether the aid to Israel is not being dealt with as a mere bribe to another Chiang Kai-shek, but alas! without even a Formosa.

The Nasser technique is aided by two factors. The Western Powers feel that to press for conditions and assurances would embarrass Nasser in the eyes of his own anti-Western factions, while not being pressed to give assurances enables Nasser to put off a showdown with those very elements. But, even if Colonel Nasser has entered into secret obligations with the West and particularly the United States, and this is not impossible, such guarantees are completely worthless. What the West forgets is that they are dealing with a very unstable regime. Although the head of the army junta, Nasser is nevertheless only as strong as the very delicately poised complex of forces in Egypt allows him to be and the latest support in Egypt for a Western policy may be very largely illusory when it comes to the test.

He has one inveterate enemy, the Moslem Brotherhood, and they have an advantage which must be reckoned with. In an array of unstable elements which make up Egyptian politics they are the only stable element in this paradoxical situation. They have not the slightest principle to hold them back from any sort of alliance which will help them towards the end to which they are inexorably driving, the elimination of Colonel Nasser from the scene. So far from involving themselves with communistic elements it is even suspected that they are awaiting around for aid in the direction of "Zionists."

It is upon these treacherous shifting sands of Egyptian instability that the West seems determined to try to build a policy pivoting around Colonel Nasser. It is only to be hoped that sufficient sanity will break into the comprehension of the architects of this monumental folly before it is too late.

Austrians Make No Sober Offer to Jewry

By HAL LEHMAN

RAAB reacted strongly against the question of the restitution of Jewish property, stating his conviction that a full agreement on Jewish property and all other matters should and could be reached. Goldmann then offered a compromise. Depending on the extent of Austrian liberality in legislation, the Committee would be willing to reduce its figure for Jewish property payment by as much as 10 per cent to 30m. schillings (about \$10 million). Goldmann, in turn, said that the matter be considered with Finance Minister Kamitz.

Boeckmann came to Vienna a fortnight later expecting either an acceptance of Goldmann's offer or a counter-proposal. Instead, Kamitz, with Vice-Chancellor Schaerf present, declared not only that untraceable property would not be paid for and that the traceable was worth not more than 25m. schillings (less

than 25m.) but that the entire question of Jewish property must be indefinitely postponed. The deadline for the filing of individual claims under Austrian restitution law might be extended, he argued, making it politically and practically necessary to wait until all claims were in before one could know how much remained unclaimed.

Boeckmann, the Austrian Government would do its best to accommodate the Jews, but Austria law forbade discrimination in favor of any race or religion. He stated, Jewish Jewellery, gold, bank accounts, and the like had all been carried away by the Germans, so Austria was in no position to do anything about it other than to refuse of special concessions to Jews.

At the occupation of Austria, persecutory measures against a large part of the Jewish population were initiated. The Austrian Federal Government would violate its own laws in order to protect the charge of violating the constitution if it should now take emergency measures for the relief of the need of certain victims of persecution.

Raab conceded that "former citizens" who had suffered from the "Nazi" persecution against them could only bridge the period until the true malfeasance of the German Government was made to pay specifically for their Austrian crimes. Austria herself had been "robbed of a considerable portion of assets and economic potential" during the occupation and after liberation (a thrust at the Soviets). Nevertheless, said the Chancellor, Austria "does not consider 'keeping' confiscated assets. Those assets should certainly be returned to the owners from whom they were taken, and other persons designated as legal successors."

However, and here the rabbit came out of the hat, the Austrian State Treaty stands in the way. This is the peace treaty through which the West, last rebuffed by the Soviets, was enabled to re-establish Austria as a sovereign and self-governing state. The treaty, he said, was signed in 1955, and it is not possible to alter it without the consent of all four big powers.

The ten days passed without word. The State Department said it was "not in a position to make any statement on the subject of the Austrian offer." The interest in a satisfactory conclusion of negotiations. The Chancellor assured Washington that the offer was "not a concession" but a "proposal" to be expected. Finally, on November 17, a four-page letter for Goldmann arrived from the Chancellor, revealing a position which was certainly revised—and more negative than ever.

This time Vienna gave formal language and high moral tone.

'SPECIAL CONCESSIONS' ALLEGED

ON December 1, Chancellor Raab's ringing assurance to Parliament that others besides Jews had suffered from Nazism and were rightly asking for redress, that world Jewish representatives had been told, was not to forget this, that many victims felt Austria's restitution laws were already "one-sidedly" in favor of Jews, and that the laws were necessary to right the German wrong, then "all victims must be treated in the same manner."

The next day, Finance Minister Kamitz publicly revealing many intimate details to the parliament, made contemptuous references to the "high level" Jewish delegation; charged the negotiators with multiplying claims and failing to provide promised data, and other faults; embellished Raab's insinuation that the Jews were demanding special concessions, and revealed that the Cabinet had decided not to yield an inch on any fundamental points as far back as July 9.

Even the Socialist "Arbeiter Zeitung" after a detailed report, felt impelled to add the dry comment: "The statements of the Finance Minister do not quite correspond with the declarations made by the Chancellor in previous stages of negotiations." By the Committee's Joint Executive Board, meeting in New York on December 3, the latest Jewish declaration was taken to confirm Austrian duplicity from the beginning. The Board voted to notify the Austrian Government that it was not prepared to accept any offer unless it changed its attitude.

Writing to the Chancellor on December 11, and then in a press conference, Goldmann sharply accused Kamitz of "sharp inaccuracies." He denounced the manoeuvre to link a settlement with the State Treaty. "The treaty is not a complete draft," he said, "it is not in force. It may never be in force. It has no present validity."

Moreover, article 44 could not conceivably apply to Jewish assets which are non-transferable. He cited a list of successive Austrian assertions of readiness to settle the Jewish property claim:

"The recent 11th offer. We consider that there is little point in further multiplying these examples," he expressed the Committee's opinion.

"It is not a source of satisfaction that the Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

"The Jewish property claim is being treated as a political problem, and not as a legal one."

In January, Austria petitioned the Big Four meeting of Foreign Ministers in Berlin for full sovereignty. The intense Austrian discomfort, Jewish organizations in the United States, France, Britain, and the Commonwealth countries, and the Austrian Government's attitude towards the Jewish property claim, was the occasion in Berlin to remind the Austrian delegation of its Government's obligation.

Four prominent Austrians, now American citizens—Nobel Prize winner Dr. Otto Loewi, Mrs. Maria Milner-Welch (widow of novelist Franz Werfel), former Ambassador Richard Schindler, and conductor Bruno Walter—wrote Secretary John Foster Dulles before his departure for Berlin: "The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

"The Jewish organizations were prepared to settle for a fraction of the value of the property."

June 1. "It is our expectation," Goldmann wrote Raab, "that discussions could be concluded by the end of June." He wished to "state clearly that the proposed advance of 30m. schillings is so inadequate as not to be acceptable," and that it was expected that the negotiations would agree on an amount "more commensurate with realistic estimates." He stressed the delegation's particular interest in the legislative programme for the benefit of individual persecutions.

As they headed for Vienna, the Committee's negotiators could be pardoned for thinking that, despite all their frustrations, a decent settlement was in close sight. With the Austrians all smiles, meetings between experts proceeded energetically throughout June, punctuated by hopeful press reports: PARLIAMENT TO BE ASKED TO UNLIMITED JEWISH FUND. AUSTRIA WILL PAY PENSIONS. SOCIAL SECURITY TO JEWISH EMIGRES. The Austrian Government, backed in the glow of the international good will of persons of all faiths. "We are fully convinced that belated implementation of Austria's moral obligation would serve Austria's own interest."

In February, Vice Chancellor Schaerf visited Brussels for a meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International. Pressed hard by British and European colleagues, Schaerf tried to defend himself on grounds of Socialist political expediency. "I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution," he said. "I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."

"I don't want the People's Party to see the Socialists as a party of Jewish persecution."